ing at Mount Vernon Friday evening, in which the West Mount Vernon Gerfield and Arthur Club, after a Jorch-light parade to the hall, took part. About 400 persons were present, including 150 women. After a display of the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Olivel I. J. S. Wood, I. N. Mills, W. S. Allerton, F. W. Halls and George Hall.

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

ONE STRONG, COMPACT BODY FAVORED BY THE BET-TER CLASS OF DEMOCRATS-ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPRESENTATION AND INFLUENCE DEMANDED. The contest in Tammany Hall, with the accompanying sharp attacks on Mr. Kelly's leadership. Friday evening, was the main subject of political dis cussion yesterday. It was conceded on all sides that a great many unpleasant truths were told to Mr. Kelly and his lieutenants in a very direct manner. It was al most the universal opinion, too, that these independent Democrats would be tossed out of the association as soon as the Committee on Organization could take ac tion. The new General Committee will be elected in December, and it is understood that a good many of those who have expressed themselves strongly in private against the wisdom of the nomination of Mr. Grace will not be placed on the new Committee. This constant weeding out has the disadvantage of making the Tam many organization smaller, and will inevitably make the opposition stronger. It was by such means that Tam Hati was beaten in 1875, 1878 and 1879. Democratic politicians are asking: "It with a combined Democracy under the leadership of John Kelly the county ticket was barely elected, what would

be the result if Tammany Hall ran a ticket alone ?" In any case there will be a reorganization of both the Tammany Hall and Irving Hall General Committees. George H. Parser, John Fox and Benjamin Wood are likely, with the new year, to be found inside Tammany Hall. They practically acted with Mr. Kelly all throng the campaign just closed. Irving Hall certainly will receive those who are ousted from Tammany Hall. Thu

thow much he may have denounce, John A. Feirst time previous. Charles W. Brooke, John A. Feirst time previous. Charles W. Brooke, John A. Feirst and a lew others have osciliated from one to the r so often that there are times when it is difficult for a to tell which hall they do belong to.

It is a time to a Tammany members profess to believe that the outent with Mr. Keily is not widespread. They say it infined to a few disappointed office-seckers who posed no strength of their own, and were unable to get so by holding on to the cost tails of the organization, see men, they say, represent merely their own votes, by declars, also, that Mr. Keily was never so strong in its own society, as was shown by the result of the own votes. as own society, as was shown by the result of test Friday night, when only seven votes were ainst him. They ignore, however, the men who word to Mr. Keily, but who had not the courage their opinions when a vote was taken Friday summany Hall. Those men are auxious for a not if there was a probability of success tary a show their hands. is when a vote was taken Frida;

change, and if there was a probability of success tary would then show their hands.

Among the Irving Hall men there was found considerable unanimity of sentiment as to the davisation; ity of reorganization. It was deemed best for the interests of the party in the city and State that there should be a therough coorganization. Only in this way could a Democratic victory be assured in the near future. The peculic, it was declared, were tired of the domination of any one man or set of men. They wished to have senething to say on the question of tunimating and electing the public officers. It was the opinion or many that much harm had been done to the Democratic party by the undue influence accorded to the central organizations. It would be much better, they say, if the Assembly districts in the city could have the same influence in naming the condidates that they have in the country. There pretty in the country. There pret

BEATEN BUT STILL PLOTTING FRAUD. DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS SHILL OPEN-THE

directly the representatives of the people.

REASONS OF TI-CHAIRMAN BARNUM SILL SCHEMING TO CLAIM THIS STATE FOR THE DEMOCRATS-WHY JOHN KELLY TAKES UP THE ISSUE IS TO BE RAISED.

The Republicans have closed their National and State Headquarters, and Chairman Jewell and his assistants have gone home to attend to duties which Hotel for the same purpose. Chairman Barnum, W. L. Scott, Abram S. Hewitt, and others of the They have held several consultations and have sent telegrams to prominent Democrats to meet them here "to advise on an im-Senator McPherson, of New-Jerportant matter," tor Thurman, Senator Wallace, Wade Hamaton and others were expected last night. It was said that at which the whole matter would be discussed and i s decision reached in regard to the best course to

Dean sin: There will be a meeting of the Ex
NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

Dean sin: There will be a meeting of the Executive
Demantice of the Democratic National Committee at
the rooms of the National Committee on Friday, Noremocr 12, at 12 hoon, sharp, Y a are esting thy re
nosted to be present.

W. H. Barnya, Charman. When the cry of trand was first brought out by Mr. Barunm's direction, the second day after the

slection, all respectable Democrate scouted the idea, and denounced Baroum, in the language of Congressman Cox, as " an unconscionable person, who except the mercenary side of 16." Several persons were approached, however, by orders of Mr. Barnum, and very soon they came out with statements professing to see where "great frauds had been professing to see where great a portion of sommitted by the Republicans," A portion of foods left in Mr. Barthe campaign funds left in Mr. Bur-num's hands was used to send telegrams to Democratic newspapers with alleged accounts of frauds, and now the machinery which sent the Chinese letter forgery and the stolen telegrams to all parts of the country, is being used to extend the

John Kelly saw, it is said, in this movement : convenient pretext to divert attention from his management and therefore he was quick to seize apon it, and use the machinery of Tammany Hall which, as one Democrat says, is "steepin fraud," to extend the cry. Grady, Roberts and even Dorsheimer obeyed orders and gave the fraud cry the aid of their powerful lungs. "Boss" McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, is said to have consented to give it what aid he could. Mayor Nolan, of Albany, has suddenly discovered that the Democratic "repeaters" and bailot-box stuffers of his city have been " coerced." and that "great frauds were perpetrated by Garfield's followers in Albany." Mayor Murphy, of Troy, another person whose "heelers" and "repeaters" were long a terror to honest voters in that city, is said to have promised to hunt up " evidences of Republican frauds in Troy." And even the office of the Mayor of New-York is being used to help on the movement, and the Mayor's chief-clerk. Colonel

There were many speculations afloat in political circles yesterday as to the cause of all this outery from Barnum and Tammany. By some it was declared to be an effort to get up a feeling of uneasiness to affect the stock market. One Democrat said that W. L. Scott and other members of the Democratic National Committee were heavily interested in election bets and that they were working up the fraud cry in hopes of having their bets declared off. It was generally admitted that the interest of Mr. Kelly in the movement was purely to divert attention from his own organization. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer said yesterday that there were evidences of Repub hean frauds in this city, and that it is believed that fully 20,000 illegal votes were cast. Mr. Dorsheimer. however, was the only reputable Democrat who would say he believed there were frauds.

Tracey, has suddeuly discovered some "wonderful

rregularities not heretofore perceptible."

Thomas Kinseila, of Brooklyn, the well-known friend of Mr. Tilden and General Hancock, yesterday ridiculed the cry. He said that it was utterly preposterous for anyone to suppose that General Hap cock would lend himself to any such scheme 48 this. He did not believe that colonization on any such scale as was charged was possible withbut detection, and if it was carried A, then the imbecility of the Democratic managers alone would account for it. The electon was over

and it was folly to attempt to reopen it. The Democratic " bosses," he said, would not be allowed to divert attention from their own misconduct by

getting up a dispute over the result. The Democratic Executive Committee, it was announced a few days ago, would meet to-morrow; but the informal conference mentioned above will be held in its place. On consultation with the leaders of the local Democratic factions Mr. Barnum found that while they had loudly charged fraud they had no proofs. The meetcommittee is therefore delayed. It is thought that in a week's time answers will be received from the chairman of each of the Demo cratic County Committees, in response to a request of William A. Fowler, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, that they would compare the vote in their respective counties with the population as indicated by the last census. One of Mr. Fowler's confidential friends said yesterday to a TRIBUNE Teporter in re-

gard to these responses: "These chairmen are instructed to compare the vote with the census taken last June. Suppose this comparison shows that in the border counties of the State-like Washington, Franklin, St. Lawrence and Niagara-the ratio of voters to population is far in excess of what it is in the interior the State, would not this prove beyond question that there has been illegal voting? And if the increase was entirely in the Republican vote would that not show that that party had profited by it ? Would it not show that there had been colonization of Republicans from neighboring States and from the District of Columbia? If we get proof of fraud, is it not legitimate politics to spread the news before the people ?"

"But consider the business interests that you disturb by this agitation," said the reporter. "Business men will consider the justice of the matter, and not any losses they may incur. But we can tell better what to do when we get these reports from the committeemen."

"Will you go to the length of seeking to have Congress throw out the vote of this State on the ground of fraud ? "

"Well, the National Committee will decide that point when it gets the reports about the fraud."

the ground that they were translatently elected. He would, of course, be outvoted; out it is argued be could transmit his protest to Congress against the reception of ballots cast by such electors. The the reception of ballots cast by such electors. The vote of New-York, in company with the votes of some other State, could then be rejected and Hancock declared elected.

IRVING HALL TAKES UP THE CRY. A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEVESTIGATE THE D

CREASE IN THE EXPUBLICAN VOIE. Irving Hall follows in the path of Tammany Hall in attributing to "fraud" the Increase in the Re-CHY-SOME DETAILS OF THE WAY THE PRAUD | publican vote in this chy. A meeting of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of Irving Hall Shea and Assemblyman Cohen. The cirar was taken by for some time. The is regarded as one of the evidences that the small Democratic imajority must have

REMNANTS OF ELECTION TROUBLES

Robert V. Davis and George H. King, inmesomer Devel, charging them with Inving violated each to a voter whose right to vote had been challenged. It is the first case of the kind which has occurred in while the anestrue of the constitutionality of the Fed The Federal law gives the United States nuthorities jurisdiction over the State election officers where Courtes hand claims are held. In this case Cinton Kissam, of No. 156 East One-hundred-and-twenty-eighthest, on the day before the election moved to an adjoining house. The imspectors contended that his doing so invalidated his ote, notwith turning that he had not moved out of the district, and they refused to administer the onth under which Mr. Kissam would have sworn that he was a res ident of the district and a fully qualified voter. The In spectors were head in \$1,000 oan each for examination

spectors were lead in \$1,000 oan each for examination to-morrow.

William A. Fraser, a special departy-marshal, on election day arrested Michael schaefer for filearl voting at the Seventh E ection Detrict of the XVIIIA Assembly District. While taking but before a United States Commissioner a man manned James Duily attempted to rescue him. Fraser of the a pistol, whereapon Police Officer Joan Crowley and Charles Conway arrested min and allowed his prisoner to go, buffy, Crowlay and Conway were subsequently arrested by the United States authornies for interfering with Fraser in the obscuars of his outy. Commissioner Denel yester day beid them in \$2,500 ca. each to appear for examination on Wednesday.

George Foster and James Slinger, the two Englishmen who were arrested in this city on the arrival of the steamship Vetoria, a short time ago, charged with forgety committed on a former employer in Bradford, England, were before Judge Blatchford yesterday on linbeas colpas proceedings. It was contended on their behalf that there was an informality in the papers drawn up by Minister Lowell, and that consequently they should be discharged. Judge Blatchford held that the papers were careet and committed the prisoners to await the arrival of the necessary papers from Washington for extradition.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth issued summonses at the instance of Colonel John Tracey, the Mayor's chief clerk, for sixteen inspections of election, who have been derelied in their unters. It is charged that they did not make their resurrance to the tracking the second of the course of the tracking the content of the tracking that they did not make their resurrance to the tracking the second of the content of the course of election, who have been derelied in their on the papers.

John Tracey, the Mayor's chief clerk, for sixteen in-spectors of election, who have been derelict in their outless. It is charged that they did not make their re-turns in the time specified by law. Their answers are returnable on Mouday at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S FRAUD YELL

DEMOCRATIC REPLIES TO IT. GARFIELD ELECTED BY A FAIR COUNT. The Republicans have achieved a very signal victory. We concede that all which official power and the lavish use of money could do has been done to secure this great victory for the dominant party. But there is something more than this; the victor has been gained and the defeat inflicted by the honest counting of gained and the acteat indicted by the honest counting of votes; and the country may be congratuisted that the newly elected President may take his seat with the feol-ing of satisfaction that, over and accept the votes that may have been unduly influenced on either side, ing of satisfaction that, over and above the v that may have been unduly influenced on either of he has been larrly elected by the suffrages of the per-

PLEADING THE BASY ACT. There is a suspicion of pleading the baby set in he efforts of some or our Democratic exchanges to locate the blame for Tuesday's catastrophe. The primary reason was that we did not have votes enough. The public discussion of short causes, tempered as it must be by more or less of disappointment's ranger, can do no good. Let us rarger set about seeing how we can get out of the hole. The fact that we are in there, and the reasons for our temble, do not form a subject of profitable debate.

NOROOM FOR DISPUTE.

From The Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.)

It cannot fall to be a subject of sincere satisfaction to Ai good entirens, without regard to party, that the Pred dential election is not only over but that it is decided beyond all room for controversy or dispute.

PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO BARNUM. From The Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)
Considered in the light of a campaign manage, Chairman Barnum will go down to history as the fost incompetent and the most uncorapulous political manager who ever attempted to run a party.

ADMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT. No need of firing guns and setting up the chickens over this thing. Democrats are ready to admit it without argument.

THE REAL REASON OF THE FRAUD TALK, Prom The Sochecter Union and Advertiser (Dep.)

To the Editor: Would you advise the giv-

ing up of bets on the State of New-York and on the general result in favor of Hancock i A. B. We would not, just yet.

SECTARIANISM IN POLITICS.

LETTER FROM A CATHOLIC REPUBLICAN. REASONS FOR NOT SUPPORTING MR. DOWD-A PRO-TEST AGAINST FANATICISM IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I am a Catholic and a Republican, I voted for General Garfield, and I should have been glad to vote the whole Republican ticket for local officers; but the course which a certain portion of the Republican party chose to adopt toward the church of which I am a member, made it utterly impossible for me to support Mr. Dowd for Mayor. I do not know how many Catholics felt as I did in this matter, but I presume the number must have been considerable; and so I ask you to give me a We have no right to complain of that frank and

decorous discussion of the school question to which THE TERRUNE confined itself. I dissent entirely from your conclusion that the schools are endangered cern degenerate into abuse of an adversary's reanti-popery faction, led as usual by The New-York Times, joined in the cry. The Times bristled every day with contemptuous remarks about the "priest ridden" and "superstitious" Catholics and the "insidious" and unscrupulous designs of the clergy; and it asked its readers whether or no it was to be borne that this "American Protestant city" should be ruled by "an Irish Catholic" Mayor. The meeting held at Cooper Institute on the 29th of October to promote Mr. Dowd's election was not estensibly a partisan gathering, but it was regarded by the public and accepted by the pressure as a Republican demon stration. In that meeting the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, ir., declared that it was necessary to defeat Catholic candidates because they were "subordinate The Executive Committee of the National Com- to n sect that is instful of civil power and that is mittee meets, as has been stated before. No- continually plotting to obtain control in the Goyvember 12, and will then receive William erument." The Rev. Dr. Nowman began an impas-A. Fowler's data for a "fraud" proclamation. sioned address by saying: "We desire no quarrel Meanwhile the New-York Board of Aldermen will also have met as county canvassers, and thus opportunity will be given from an inspection of the election returns of this city to draw up allegations of frand. The State Board of Canvassers, composed of the Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, Freasurer, and State Engineer, meets November 17 to canvass the vote of the State, If a presentable case can be secured, Mr. Barana, it is believed, in addition to issuing his "frand" proclamation will appear by representatives before the Board of State Canvassers and dispute the right of that Board to grant certificates to the Garfield and Arthur electors. The only Democratic member of the Board to State Lugineer Seymour. Desperate men in the Democratic party advise that Mr. Seymour should be asked to vote against giving a certificate to the Republican electors, on the ground that they were transdutently elected.

With the Roman Catholics; we desire to live in peace and harmony with them;" and them—in the spirit of peace and harmony with them;" and them—in the spirit of peace and harmony, of course—be wert on to say, in the next breath, that the request of the Catholics for an allowance of the public money in ad of their free schools in the hands of one religion whose ministers for years and years have had that floudsh scheme close to their heuris." He asserted that Mr. Grace's letter was written to deceive and plainly betrayed "the hand of the Jesuit." "Never before," he exclaimed, "has Rome raised her head so high in our midst. She bas thrown down the gauntlet, end, trusting in Meanwhile the New-York Board of Aldermen will | with the Roman Catholics; we desire to live in dy, who has the slightest acquaictance with The clauses of the Syllabus of 1861, on the subject of education, were repeatedly misquoted in the prosest manner and their meaning totally perverted. The pulpit on Sunday feet wide. On the top of these, setting back five might obtain appointments as teachers in the in front of the Republican Committee rooms at the

> I believe that Mr. Dowd might have been elected if his friends had confined themselves to a discusdon of the issues really at state, and had abstamed from reviling and misrepresenting his opponent's to debate this point, nor to answer any of the false statements of the campaign, but to propose to Republicans a few reflections. The steady adherence of Catholic voters to the Democratic party in this city has been a bad thing all around—bad for the clurch, bad for the voters and bad for the party. If there had been a soild Methodist or Presbyterian or Jewish vote it would have been equally bad. We have seen in National politics how reckless and dangerous a party becomes when it has a great, solid immovable vote behind it. It will do no harm for Republicans to remember that there are a great many Hishanea in New-York, and a great many more Catholics than there are Irishmen, and that a considerable proportion of these citizens must be detached from Fammany if the party of order and good government is to obtain control of the Metropolis. How are you going to break up this solid vote? The Times and Dr. Newman say, in effect: Whenever you meet a Catholic mpolitics, spit in his face. But this is not the way to make converts to Kepublicanism. It may fire the hearts of some of the people who are with The Times aiready, but it will hardly conciliate those whose votes must be gained before Tammany and he bestern. There has rarely been a betmay fire the nearts of some of the people who are with The Times aiready, but it will hardly conclinate those whose votes must be gained before Tammany can be beaten. There has rarely been a better opportunity than this year presented for beginning the spirt. It was reported a month ago that great numbers of Irish voters were deserting the Democratic standard, some influenced by the tariff question and the fear of a disturbance of the prosperous times, many disgusted by the faction fights of the rival Hails; and in the midst of this disaffection John Keily was so dull as to set in the most objectionable ticket he had ever offered to his followers. Here was a chance for wise political management. But left up jump a lot of Republican famities with cries of "No Catholics in office?" "Beware of the man of sin?" and Catholics who were coming over to the Republican side were driven back again. It is by no means the first time this disting performance has been chacted. Catholics who were used the repople have; and if the greater part of them give their votes & Tammany candidates and confine their policial reading to Democratic newspapers, one case of their unfortunate "solibinty" is united to the response for their unfortunate

clation by shouting "No Popery I"

dates and confine their policical reading to Demo-cratic new-papers, one casen for their unfortunate "solidity" is undo-soledly that Republicans have done so much to repel them. I never heard of a Catholic who expected to get any help for his schools or his church from a Democratic Mayor; and mose who would like to cut loose from an al-liance which has been fruitful in dis-credit ask nothing from the Republicans except that respectful treatment which is accorded to other denominations. They will not quarrel with you for insisting upon your theory of common school education—though they will not submit their own children to it—but they will reserve interest vituperation. children to it—but they will not submit their own children to it—but they will resent vituperation. It is a great deal ensier to forgive an injury than an insult. It seems to me about time for certain unwise Republicans to remember that there are nearly 500,000 Catholies in this city and that there is no earthly reason why all their voters should be Democrats. You cannot suppress their votes after the Southern style; would it not be good policy to divide them! New-York, Nov. 5, 1880.

THE STATE CAPITOL INQUIRY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6 .- At a meeting of the new Capitol Commissioners to-day, Canal Auditor Place submitted his report on the evidence taken in the matter of charging Annesley and Vint, of this city, contractors to furnish Santo Domingo mahogony for the Governor's room in the new Capitot, with supplying instead Mexican mahogany. The report says that the

charges are sustained, and it was adopted. Upon the question as to what action should be taken. Upon the question as to what action should be taken, there was another discussion on a proposition made by the firm to remove the objectionable work and to replace it on or before December 25 with Sauto Domingo manogany, deducting \$3,000 from the contract on account of the difference in the woods. The proposition was accepted by the Commissioners, both the Attorney-General and Anditor expressing their belief in the good faith of the contractors, and saying that it was necessary for the work to be completed.

The Attorney-General offered a resolution thanking C. E. Brown, who instituted the charges, and inviting any one who may have knowledge of contracts being improperly executed to inform the Commission. This was adopted, and the Commissioners then adjourned.

LIFE IN NEW MEXICO.

THE QUEER CITY OF SANTA FE. A DESCRIPTION OF SOME OLD BUILDINGS-A RAM-BLE ABOUT THE STREETS-THE BUREO NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS-MEXICANS AT A BALL.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE.] SANTA FE. N. M., Aug. 30, - The early history of Santa Fe is shrouded in mystery. The leval historians try to identify it with one of the numerous Indian towns visited by Coronado about 1542, but the names he mentioned in his reports have been forgotten by the descendants of the people who inhabited the old pueblo on the banks of the Santa Fe River, and while traces of the ruins of the ancient Indian town are still to be seen, and it is altogether probable that it was visited by the first Spanish exploring expeditions which cases toto the country, no one can say positively when it was first discovered by Europeans, or even when the Spaniards took possession of it. Abbe Deminic gives the names of a number of provinces of which the Spaniards had possession in 1542, one of which is supposed to have been Santa Fe. It certainly had by the choice of a Cath- a Spanish Governor in the year 1600, for his name olic as Mayor, but I recognize the is mentioned in the ancient records, and the fairness with which you have upheld your own side | written history of the town is complete from the and the care with which you have refused to let a time of the Indian revolt in 1680. There are buildlegitimate argument upon an important public con- ings still standing and in use that are known to have been erected immediately after the Spanish ligious creed. Others have not behaved so well. reconquest of the country in 1692, and they were As soon as The Herald had started the crusade undoubtedly reconstructed upon the sites and against Mr. Grace on account of his faith, the whole | partially, at least, from the ruins of older Spanish edifices which had been destroyed by the Indians The Puebles are said to have a tradition that there has been a city here for a thousand years, but their

THE OLDEST ROUSE AND THE OLDEST CHURCH. The old Indian pueblo, which occupied the site of the present city of Santa Fe, extended for a long | distance along the left bank of the river, and was probably more populous than the modern town. material taken from the old Indian town, and its erection may possibly antedate the revolt wall near it. One small window on the end and two that they are almost always sold as soon as they are sun below. By repeated plastering with mind the

Christian Brothers' College, a modern building of siderable architectural pretenzions, are surcounded by a high adobe wall with a rudely-arched small stones laid in mortar; upon these are placed very thick adobe walls, mud color of course, twenty feet high, covering a space 100 feet long and 60 feet wide. On the top of these, setting back five or six feet from the outer edge on the sides and as much as ten feet in front, is a thinner wall of the same material, rising twenty feet more and ernamented on top by little piles of adobe forming a parapet. In front of this, ever the door, is the steeple, narrower than the upper part of the church, celood the fanaticism of the rostrum, and news. or six feet from the outer edge on the sides and schools! According to the same caper, the crowd | tog a parapet. In front of thus, over the door, is the not rise quite to the top of the main building. Each of the remaining three stories of the steeple has a wide opening in its front and sides extending from top one has a peaked roof. The church proper looks like one great box made of mud placed on the top of the false statements of the campaign, but a larger one, and the steeple appears like a pile of five mud boxes of different sizes, set one upon another, the smallest on the top. The interior walls of the church are whitewashed and run up to a sharp peak. They are ornamented, on each side of the altar, by a very old painting, supposed to have been made in Spain hundreds of years ago, but the hiswooden benches, without backs, stand on one side for the use of strangers and wealthy worshippers, but the common people kneel on the bare floor as they do in the Catholic churches in Europe, and en-

ter and depart at all times during the service, The San Gaudalupe Church is larger than the San Miguel, less pretentions in its architecture, and, owing to neglect, more ancient in appearance, although built at a much later period. None of the great church holidays have occurred since my arrival here, so that I have had no opportunity to witness any of the religious proces sions which are said to be unique and sometimes imposing. The old churches of Santa Fe were formerly also the cemeteries, and beneath their mud floors have been buried generations of wealthy Mexican dons. But the Legislature, not long ago, passed a law forbidding the continuance of this custom, and it no longer prevails.

In wandering through the narrow, winding roads that ledd from the city into the country one often comes upon a pile of small stones with a rude wooden cross standing on the top. These are "reacs." When a person dies in the country and is buried in the city, the tuneral procession, as it moves along, stops occasionally by the way to rest At these points a plain cross is set up, and ever after when a friend of the dead person passes the spot he picks up a stone and throws it down at the foot of the cross in memory of the departed. This custom, though strange to Americans, seemed to me a very beautiful one.

I rode up the Santa Fe River one day, and was very much interested in the little grist-mills that are scattered along its banks. Many of these are not more than ten teet square and six feet high, built of adobe, with no windows and a single door. The stones, which are small, are attached to the same shaft with the water-wheel that turns them, and they grind exceeding slow. It is said that if a man leaves a bushel of corn at one of these mills on Monday morning, it may be converted into meal by the following Saturday night.

STRANGE FEATURES OF THE CITY

The streets of Santa Fe are strikingly foreign of un-American in appearance. I do not now refer so much to their architecture, of which I have already written, as to the people to be met with and the scenes to be witnessed. The Mexicans have comparatively little European blood in their veins, and a meterity of them show their Indian erigin in every feature. The men dress like Americans, having within the past quarter of a century, discarded the gaily colored sash and broad sombrero which used to be universally worn. The women are dressed remarkable faces as those of some of the old Mexi-

markable faces painted by the old Italian masters than any I have before seen. The tittle burro, or donkey, is distinctively a New Mexican institution, and I have watched these saga

are simply indescribable, and are more like the re-

cions animals with very great interest as they plod slowly along the streets, or stand in droves in som narrow alley, waiting for their masters to return. In either case they look half asleep and as stupidas they have been mistakenly represented to be in all literature. Senator Jones, of Nevada, says that it is for units for the human racethat a nonle cannot transmit its intelligence, for if it could, it would, in a few generations, know more than man and become his master. The mule certainly inherits much of its intelgence from its donkey parent. The fuel of this city of 7,000 people and a large proportion of its provisons are brought to market on the backs of burres The wood, which is taken from the small ceders mentioned in former letters as stewing on the meses, is cut by the Mexicans and Pueblo Indians into sticks about three feet long, most of which are very crooked, and then loaded on the lacks of the donkeys to be brought to town. The wood is laid men the animal's body in such a way that the load is shaped like an inverted "U," standing up two feet above the pack-saddle and hanging down upon the sides. It is fastened on with a rope so arrange that a jork upon one end of it loosens the whole load and allows it to fall to the ground on both sides of the burro.

capital may be seen coming into town driving before him a single wood-loaded barro, which he punches or strikes at least twice with a stick which be carries every time the animal takes a step. Men of larger means drive in bands of a dozen or fifteen denkeys at a time, they themselves riding on ponies instead of walking, or stradding the haunches of a burro behind the load of wood. The jucks are very rarely driven with a bridle. If a dexican wishes to ride one he put a blanket neross the pack-saddle; a rope with a loop m each end brown across the donkey's back serves for stirrups, and a stick performs the office of a britile, if the Mexican desires to turn to the right he strikes the barro gently with his stick on the left side of the head, and be understands what that means. The burro will not submit to imposition. I saw a Mexican attempt, the other day, to make one pull him up a steep bluff by bolding to the donkey's tall. The patient animal stopped several times in silent protest, but the man refused to take the hint, and so the burro gently raised his bools and gave the Mexican a kick in the breast which caused him to release his hold

Sometimes a Mexican or an Indian with small

the stock of Indian pottery and binnkets always manufacture, aithough an accient vessel may some times be found. The shapes of this ware are drolly grotesque, and very rarely beautiful, but some of the work done by the Indians displays remarkable shaped entirely by hand and without the aid of a wheel. This manufacture has become an important branch of Indian industry since New-Mexico became easily accessible to tourists. The blankers are chiefly made by the Navajo Indians, and those which the traveller sees are generally very coarse, the deundern in its size and arrangement cut through the | mand for the fine and expensive ones being so great brought into the settlements. An important branch of Mexican industry is the manufacture of gold an liver filagree jewelry, which is remarkable for the muteness of its workmanship. DANCING AS AN AMUSEMENT AND AS A DISSIPATION

and then the animal skipped up the hill as nimbly

The Mexicans are notoriously find of dancing nd will reglect almost anything else to attend a bail or bull. Many American dances have been introluced, but the amusement, instead of being indulged in in a wild and unrestrained manner, is conducted with great decorum. The ball-room and the gentlemen on the other, and when the music begins the young men walk out into the middle of the floor and beckon with their fingers to the young ladies whom they desire for partners. At the close of the dance the la-lies remrn to their side of the room and the gentlemen to their own. The waltz of modern society gateway. The foundations of the church are of and other fashionable dances in the East would be considered immodest in a Santa Fe Half time, three quarters of an baile and would not be tolerated. The public baile which makes the sex attractive. The patrons seemed to be cow-boys and male-skinners of the lowest class, and there was nothing peculiar about the dancing evcept the brazen familiarity of some of the half drunken women with their partners, here each dance the man lest their partners up to the bar and treated them, and the floor-mannager passed around a tobacco-box from which each woman took a pinch of tobacco-box from which each delivered a might be contained to tobacco-box from which each de nade in city dance-houses to cover up its hideous

Druking saloons of every degree are very abundant in San a Fe. I advanced the traditions so one sign which is over the door of a low grog-shop kept in a forcinding looking old adole backing nearly oppose the fandange. As old trashoused perforated the lantern hangs upon a rud bracket, and in the night throws a dim and fifth light upon a strip of white musin on which is inscribed in large lefters: "Nose Paint,"

Z. L. W.

----A REAL ESTATE SPECULATION.

BARREN MOUNTAIN LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY-THE AGENT

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 6,-A few years ago

INDICTED.

the wife of a real estate agent, in Syracuse, N. Y., purchased 1,100 acres of wild mounts a hand, in this county at a tax sate in this city. Most of the tract lay upon a steep declivity of a high mountain, and was not worth 10 cents per acre, if being covered with rock; but the wity agent, in colusion with his wife, saw in it a bonnegafarms. These more of valuable Uister County farms or sale were posted at conspicuous points through out the city of Symonse. The agent would then sell one of these farms to an associate, taking from him a mortrage thereon for two-thirds the purchase price, or \$3,000, not a cent of money changing hands. The next step in be plan was to parehase some city property, or a farm in Observing County, pay a few hundred dollars down, and turn over the mortgage on the Uister County farm for the butance of the price raid. In this manner most of these Uister County farms have been disposed of.

The reniest he accent visited this city in January act and filed one of these land maps in the County Gerk's Office. The map bears the rames of alleged purchasers in Cincinnal, Urica, Buffalo and other points. Recently a Symone victim, who had paid \$6,000 in rampale Obserdage real estate for one of these farms, which had been represented to him as containing a fine residence shift other buildings, and a flourishing saw-mill, calme here to view his new possessions; but on discovering the truth he busiened have, but only to find that his real estate there had already been traded away for other property. The real estate accent insists upon a curison of the necession and there is trouble. The agent has already been indicate, through the effect of his partner, who says he will send our to State Prison; and the accent swears that if he goes his partner will have to accompany bim. o Oncuriaga County pay a few hundred dollars down,

FAILURE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

THE PROPERTY OF N. B. HARWOOD IN THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 .- A dispatch from Minnepolis, Minu., says the wholesale dry-goods house of N. Harwood passed into the hands of the Sheriff yester day at the instigation of the First National Pank of Minneapolis, which holds a confession of judgment for \$48,550. The house has been doing a business amounting to a million deliars a year, and the disaster was rought about, in part, by the death in January of Henry Beatty, of New-York, who had loaned Mr. Har wood large sams, and a fire in April last, which destroyed property valued at \$40,000. The habilities are suid to be over \$200,000, and the assets will reacto be universally worn. The women are dressed plainly in bright-colored stuff of cheap texture, and almost invariably wear light shawls over their heads, instead of bonnets. I have never seen such can women whom I have met upon the street. They

New York ereditors :	
Estate of Henry Beatty	
H. B. Clathin & Co.	107,73
H. L. Chase	20,71
J. i. Bremer, Brothers & Co.	6.70
M. W. Cooper	28.70
H. B. Chalin & Co. H. L. Chase J. L. Brener, Brothers & Co. M. W. Cooper A. D. Juliliard & Co. Wilson & Fraibury	4,871
Wilson & Bradbury Banning, Chadwick & Co. Calvin W Ziegler John S. Warnock	8,011
Banning, Chadwick & Co.	21,314
Calvin W Zingler	1.460
John & Warnack	1.48
	1 201

GAME BETWEEN HARVARD AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE BOYS NOT DAUNTED BY COLLEGE WEATHER-SCENES AT THE POLO GROUNDS MUCH SPORT AND ONE MAN HURY-COLUMN WINS GLOBY BUT NOTHING TLSE. A gray mist hung over the Polo Grounds when Harvard and Columbia were to play fortig yesterday afternoon enveloping in its folds the lew spectators who sat in the stand watcher the fings clinging dismally to their staffs. As 3 o'cles approached the scene was enlivened by the an rival of the Columbia eleven, gay in blue and white uniforms and accompanied by crowds of eager patians. Practice had hardly begun on the we shopery field when a coach rolled down into a grounds covered with crimson and white cap. Usters and overconts were thrown aside and to two elevens appeared upon the field, the open blue and white Jerseys and caps, the other in crimson of white Jerseys and crimson stockings, F. H. L. was selected as judge for Columbia. Mr. Cabot & Harvard, while John Coudin, Harvard '79, was referred.

FOOT-BALL IN THE MUD.

Harvard won the toss and selected the south god which was slightly favored by the wind. Then the two elevens took their positions. In front, on the Harvard side, were the "rushers," Atkinson, Clara Boyd, Cabot, Perm and Thacher, behind who were the "haft-backs," Ketth, Kent and Fote, while the "backs," Edmunds and Leathers, while the "backs," Edmunds and Leathers, guarded the goal. Opposed to them w Chirk, the "quarter-back," Heavy am "half-backs," while Ledoux and Marit, ward succeeded by Van Schetck, constitu-serve force of "backs," The spectators, by this time increased to a respect

able crowd, roused themselves and lear forward. Most of them, friends to Colu eyeing each other-theo Clarke, of Colum forward for the kick-off and the ball w ever toward the Harvard goal for the Columbia rushers. But men were on the asers and back toward the Columbia goal. it before it touched the earth, and burst of speed was haifway across right and left of him were the crit ame nearer and nearer. waist. He saw with his saw ap the mud with his saw stockings twinkled in the air fused beap of blue and co aver and ever on the Then the men picked themselves up Then the men picked themselves up the trule rueful glance at the short dist his opponents from his goal. He on the ground, while on each side al in legs to a

A wild rush followed. A Harverd man seized a ball and kicked it. It ross in the air, narran missing the Columbia goal, and the detenders of But the ball was fought sterdil

A long kick relieved them from imminent dange, The ball went outside and was tossed from band to hand, and in the scrimma lowed was driven near the Columbia pall was pinced in position directly columbia goal, whose protectors looked soweriess to interfere. There were

straggle 4 o'clock came, and time was called.
Then the teams changed goals. Cabot led d with a fine kick, but the ball was seen threed our with a line kees, out the ball was seen from our state the lines. Slowly and sure y the weight and training of the liarvard men fought the ball on toward the Commbia goal. But Heavy made a gaminat enfort to retrieve the former of his sude by a short sharp run which ended in a of his sude by a short sharp run which ended in a general scrimmage. The ball was kicked, knocked back, then sorzed by Burton, who made a spart toward the cast side of the hild, followed by a shooting crowd. Scrimmage ballowed scrimmage, butthe ball stril kept dangerously near the Communa gold, and one safety touch-hower rappilly lonowed shotner. Bridtant play was shown by Caba. Kent. Kath and Fester, of Harvard, and Clark, Henry and Barion, of Communa At last, after a long proported these. Boyd gamed a boach-down for Harvard. Another was shortly gamed by Cabbot, and the ball being put in place, a second goal was kicked for Harvard ov Kent.

Columbia was evidently becoming a secreted. After the next kick off by Ledoux the care memberous succession of safety-touch-newns 19-

After the next kick off by Leeloux the same monois nones succession of safety-touch-nowns followed. One resulted bodly. Van Schaes, of Columbia, was injured in the rush by several men falling upon him, and was helped from the field, while Northrop took his place. But the rain was beginning to fall, and the build became less spirited. Soon Harvard won another goal, and about 5 time was called. Harvard had was three goals and two touch-downs, and Columbia nothing. "Co-l-u-m-b-ra" and the share "Rail rail!" of the Harvard men rang out through the galberrop durkness, and vectors and vanquisad

COOLLY CLAIMING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, a singular diverce suit came up yesterds. August Arnold, a German professor of mass, of No. 102 mine Arnold. Two letters to the plaintiff were in duced-one from Hermann De Moer, formerly a saissass n a New-York wholesale house, and one from Mrs. AP nold. The first letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1880.

Mr. Arnold.

Whereas, I have made the acquaintance of your wife for a longth of three's and whereas we love one another with all our hearts, therefore, I do hereby inform yet that she is now my wedded wife, and that she will not again get into your possessam. We travel to another part of the world where I will take care of her as he husband. Respectfully,

The world. The woman's letter was in German, and was as 10 ows: New York, September 10, 1880.

You will be surprised that when you received Lessures I shall have left New-York already; but my mid to do do was made up long ago. You will acree that are excising circumstances since our turke your separate, I could not continue this life any longer, and feare solved to create a new home in another part of the goodyed to create a new home in another part of the resolved to create a new home in another part of inworld. I now believe that I have found a cool seafand hope to become nappy, for it was anyhow mapsalefor us to love one another truty agets. Pardon me atmy faults. I now hope to begin another tile, and to that
ead I now travel with my new husarad into another
country. I wish you all what is good and best, and set
you a parting and eternal farewell. One your wife,
ILLMINE ARNOLD
ILLMINE ARNOLD

The Arnolds have one child, a boy ten years cil-They were married on Ward's Island. De Moer is thirly years old and Mrs. Arnold about thirty-loar. The couple itved together at No. 157 Allensst, New-York, where Mrs. Arnold went by her own name, and introduced by Meer as her husband. They left that place in Septem-ber, saying they were about to sail for South America. her, saying they were about to sail for South America.

Justice Cooke yesterday granted an order for the publication of the summons and compaint on the affidavit of B. D. Stehl that he had searened for the defendant and

THE WEATHER.—Young Lady: "Very changeable weather, Mcs. Wiggins, 180't it?" Mrs. Wiggins, 180't it?" Mrs. Wiggins, 180't it? West gins it. "Ecs, miss, it be First 'ot, ver see, then cold then 'ot ag'nn; but it's a measur, 'cos it the warfer warn't a little wartable tarer wouldn't be no warnety in some fork's conversations.—FFun.